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The CAROLINA FARMER

Owned by North Carolina's Rural Electric Cooperatives / July 1964

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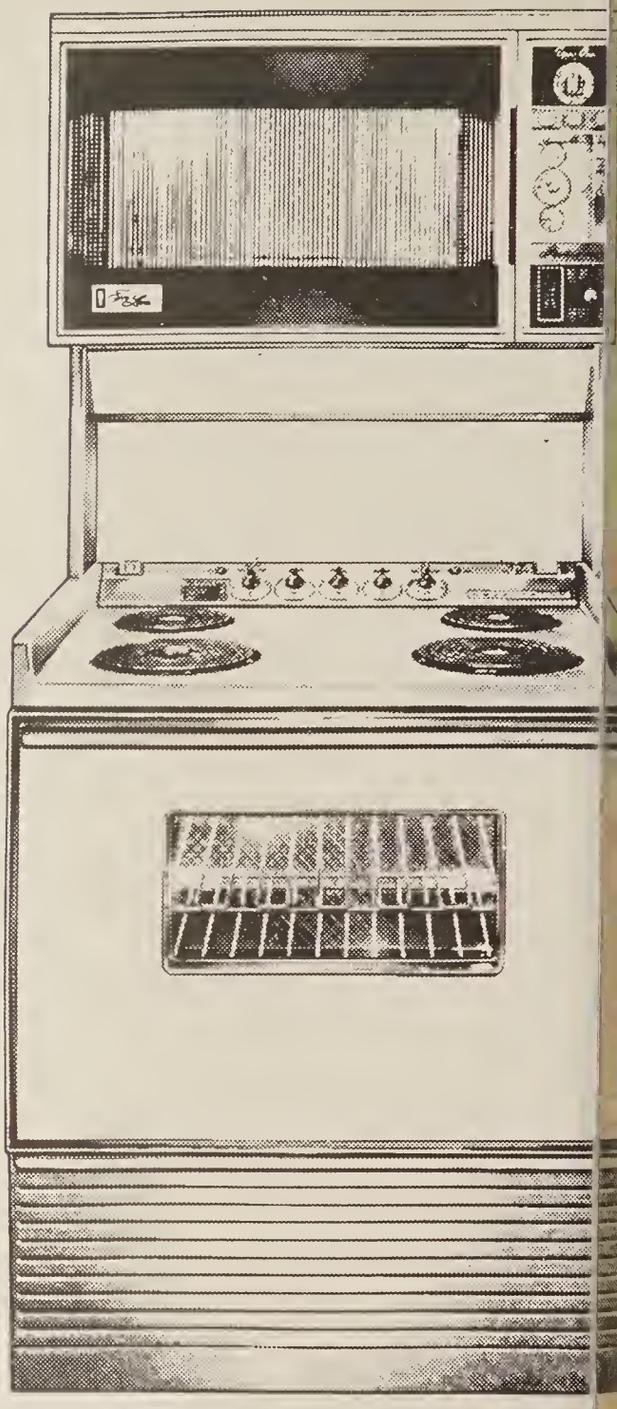

Be twice the cook in half the time . . .

with Kelvinator's new Tri-Level range

Discover what two ovens can do for you. a cake in the eye-level oven, while you roa turkey in the oven below. No hard lifting, no b some blind spots either! And, in between, cessed top makes the surface units eas reach, more convenient for stirring.

You never have to clean these Kelvi ovens. Thanks to aluminum foil oven li Special racks to hold them are standard in Kelvinator electric range, regardless of pric no other ovens have them. The Tri-Level's are lined at top, bottom, sides *and* back to spatters and spillovers. Throw away soiled l replace them in minutes with standard alu foil. Important reminder: Only Kelvinator ov designed to give you perfect cooking resul foil linings.

To do it yourself: a priceless right

OUR ANCESTORS made their own shoes. They were pretty good at it. They did it for many years until somebody in the community became so much better at it than anybody else that they asked him to make their shoes. They traded food for shoes; the shoemaker then quit farming and became a specialist.

Those who became dependent upon him thus surrendered a little of their independence but they did not surrender their right to make shoes. Not willingly, not knowingly. The right of people to do for themselves what others cannot do for them to their complete satisfaction is one of the most precious rights ever spawned by civilization. Lose it and you become the servant of those who make your shoes or bake your bread or generate your electricity.

Even if you do not surrender the right to bake your own bread, you nevertheless, to some extent, come to be at the mercy of the baker if you forget how to bake bread yourself. The competitive free enterprise system is supposed to take care of this by having several shoemakers or bakers vying for your dollars, but this system can and does break down. When it does you find that all shoes or all loaves or all cans of soup are made by the same company. Or if they are made by different companies, you may find that for some strange reason the prices are all about the same. Competition has been subverted and the time may be ripe for people to do it themselves through cooperative enterprise.

No cooperative has ever been formed where the profit system was working to the satisfaction of everyone. People don't start co-ops for the fun of it. Organizing a co-op is hard work.

In the case of the rural electric co-op program, not only was the profit system not working satisfactorily, it was not working at all.

This, however, was not an area where people could do it themselves without borrowing substantial amounts of money. They were able to borrow it from the government, and they have proven that they are able to pay it back.

The government did not lend the money in order to undermine the profit enterprise system, as power company propaganda often implies. It did so merely to protect, to aid and abet the priceless right of people to provide for themselves a service which others would not and perhaps could not provide.

All attempts to destroy or weaken cooperative enterprise in this nation are aimed at your freedom to do something for yourself if you so desire. Remember when you encounter anti-cooperative propaganda that the right to do it yourself is every bit as basic and vital to our social and economic system as the right to make a profit. These rights are closely related.

There are nations where the right to make a profit is gone. Perhaps it is not merely a coincidence that in many of these nations the freedom to do it yourself went first.

—*Wisconsin REC News*

See The TRI-Level Range At Your Nearest Kelvinator Dealer

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CUMMING FROZEN FOODS
CONOMY AUTO SUPPLY
OME FURNITURE CO.
AWSON FURNITURE CO.
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HEVILLE
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TERCHI BROS. STORES
SCOE
REEN'S VARIETY HOUSE
ILING SPRINGS
. T. MCSWAIN FURNITURE
ONE
YERS ELECTRIC COMPANY
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URNITURE FACTORY OUTLET
SAR
HITE APPLIANCE CO.
APEL HILL
LECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO.
ERRYVILLE
EVELAND APPLIANCE
ELLINGER'S TV & APPLIANCE
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IMMEY HARDWARE

DENTON
DENTON TIRE & APPLIANCE
ELKIN
BLACKWELDER'S FURNITURE
ELECTRONIC SERV. CENTER
KENNEDY AUTO SUPPLY
FOREST CITY
HUGHES HOME & AUTO
R. B. MCBRAYER FURN. CO.
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FRANKLIN
BENNETT ELECTRIC SERV.
SOSSAMON FURNITURE CO.
GRANITE FALLS
DEL-MAR FURNITURE SALES
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WILSON ABERNETHY HARDWARE
GRANITE QUARRY
BROWN SUPPLY CO.
GREEN MOUNTAIN
O. C. WHITSON
HICKORY
DEAL FURNITURE CO.
FURNITURE CITY, INC.
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HICKORY APPLIANCE CO.
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E. H. ABERNETHY, INC.
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BLACKWELDER'S FURNITURE

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ALEXANDER TIRE CO.
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WHITEWAY FURNITURE CO.
LIBERTY
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SMITH & SON
MARION
BROOKS AUTO & HOME SUPPLY
MARSHALL
BOWMAN HARDWARE
HOME ELECTRIC & FURNITURE
MIDLAND
MIDLAND FURNITURE CO.
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MORGANTON
MORGANTON HOME & AUTO
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MT. AIRY
THOMPSON FURNITURE
TYNDALL AUTO SUPPLY
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WEST JEFFERSON
ROTEN & ROTEN ELECTRIC

Frank Answers

A recent issue of *The New York Times* reports on the first answers to a new regulation of the Federal Power Commission. The regulation is designed to elicit information on political activities of the commercial power and gas companies the commission regulates.

As might be expected, the *Times* says that a "study of the first reports containing the new information disclosed little. . . ." One company, the paper noted wryly, may be the frankest of all utilities. The company—California Electric Power Company—reported the expenditure of $14,965 "for the purpose of influencing the decisions of public officials."

Unfortunately, many of the companies were not so frank. Some of the nation's largest companies simply reported "none" in answer to the commission's inquiry.

The commission said that in asking for the information on the influencing of public officials, it wasn't implying that the expenditures should be excluded from a utility's cost of service.

Neither was it in any way signifying improper or illegal conduct. (Strangely, Federal law prohibits companies from making expenditures in elections, but does not prohibit expenditures for "influencing the decisions of public officials.")

It is hoped, however, that the FPC will vigorously pursue the course laid out. It should determine that the companies have truthfully answered the questions on political expenditures. And it also should place the burden of these expenses on the stockholders of the companies, not the ratepayers. After all, it is the stockholders who supposedly benefit from such expenditures, not those who pay the rates.

CORRECTION

In last month's editorial on page 3, there were two errors. These errors, however, in no way negated the point made by the editorial; that is, the cooperative was in a position to adequately serve the load in question. Its three-phase line was within 300 feet of the mill pirated away by CP&L.

The editorial said the cooperative served the mill in question during construction. It did not, but served a trailer house near the site.

It also said that "early in 1963, CP&L ran a line 1,200 feet and began serving the mill. . . ." CP&L did begin serving the mill early in 1963 (February), but the line was actually constructed in March of 1962. The company began supplying power to the building contractor in July of that year.

The CAROLINA FARMER

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AND ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

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COVER—A breeze does for Old Glory what a smile would do for a pretty girl . . . combine either of the two and you have a sight found irresistible by photographers and admirers alike. This picture of "The Red, White, and Blue" as she whips and swirls atop the Capitol Building in Raleigh was caught by Ralph Mills. We chose it in honor of the 188th anniversary of our Nation's birthday.

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THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

Back in October of last year I wrote about a bewildering trip to a local launderette. Some weeks later I received a letter that's been occupying a corner of my desk almost ever since. I'd like to share it with you.

Mrs. Earl Shrance, Rt. 3, Lincolnton, wrote:

"I know men are supposed to be considered helpless when it comes to these types of chores, but I am a woman and you should have seen me the first time I went to the laundry. If some kind lady had not shown me what to do, I would never have completed that first wash.

"On my next visit to the laundry, a man came in with a large basket of soiled clothes. I could tell it was his first trip there because of the lost, hopeless look on his face. I went over to him and asked if I could be of any help. His face lit up like a small child receiving a lollipop and he said, 'Lady, if you will help me get through this first one, I promise I will help others who come here for the first time.'

"Several weeks after that, I went into the laundry and there was the same man—helping another man through his first wash. It surely gave me a good feeling to know that by my helping someone, it could be passed on to others."

Mrs. Shrance finished her letter with these words of advice: "Go back to the laundry again and pass on what you have learned to some helpless man and experience that good, warm feeling that only comes from helping others."

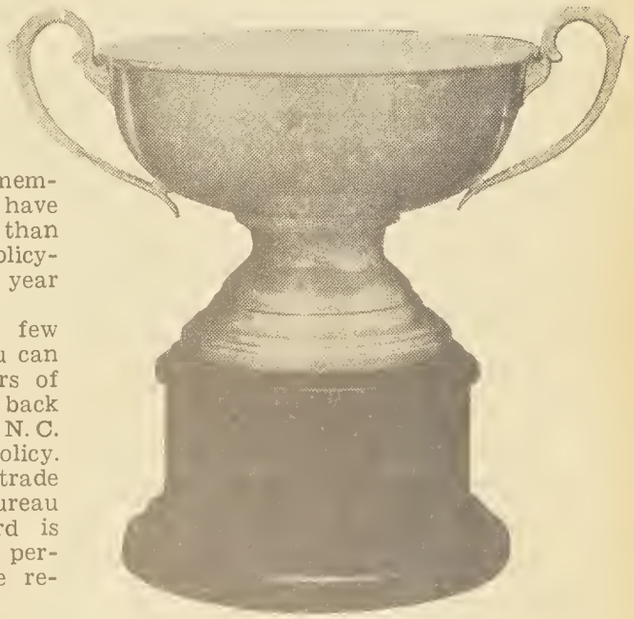
She's right, of course—but I never could bring myself to facing up to the place again. And by now someone would have to teach me the whole bit again.

Besides, I think I may have hit upon the bachelor's answer to the laundry problem: I'm getting married this month.

It's folly to suppose that I'll never have to visit a launderette again—but at least there's a good chance I'll have some company. (I make that statement in spite of the dire warnings from all of my male acquaintances—married and unmarried. All confidently predict that I'll end up the proud owner of an automatic washer-dryer, and that I'll become an accomplished operator of it.)

They may be right, but I'll take my chances.

We don't give trophies for safe driving but...



It's "Safety First" with N. C. Farm Bureau Insurance Company.

We're so interested in road safety that we give lower rates (up to 25 percent lower) to the careful drivers among our auto policy-holders. And about 92 percent of these folks *are* careful drivers.

On the other hand, we charge higher rates (up to 150 percent higher) to insure drivers with poor safety records. That's the other eight percent.

A "careful driver" is one who hasn't scored any points for three years, under the state's "Safe Driver Reward Plan." A "careless driver" is one who has been penalized by scoring for traffic accidents or violations. This driver pays (and how!) for his insurance.

A whole lot of Farm Bureau members in North Carolina must have gotten the message. More than three-fourths of our auto policy-holders go through an average year without a claim payment.

But even if you do have a few black marks on your record, you can wipe them off with three years of safe driving. Then you can get back on the money-saving end of an N. C. Farm Bureau Insurance auto policy.

Maybe you're about ready to trade cars. Why not see your Farm Bureau agent? If your driving record is good, he can save you up to 25 percent on the collision coverage required for financing.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM BUREAU Insurance

N. C. Farm Bureau Insurance
Box 1391
Raleigh, North Carolina

Please send information about Farm Bureau Insurance coverage to:

Name _____

Address _____

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IT'S ALL YOU NEED
FOR MORE EFFICIENT
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Buckner Sprinklers bring you the benefits of more than 50 years research and development in sprinkler irrigation. You get the best effective coverage, with deep soil penetration and minimum water waste. And years of trouble-free service that means great savings in time and money. Get free estimates and planning help from your local dealer—write for free catalog and name of your nearest dealer.

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LEADING NAME IN SPRINKLERS FOR OVER 50 YEARS

► We are members of Davie Co-op, Mocksville, and we enjoy THE CAROLINA FARMER very much. Good articles for all the family to enjoy, plus good homemaking tips.

Mrs. Kenneth Allred
Hamptonville

►Received our usual welcomed issue of THE CAROLINA FARMER. We all enjoy it very much and especially the April issue which featured the Finnish sauna in Dick Pence's column, "The Front Porch." How many memories it di bring back of the happy days w spent on our wonderful grand mother's farm in northern Min nesota.

My brother and I carried man a bucket of water from the pum to the log cabin bathhouse, the in side of which had never seen an paint but was scrubbed until was nearly white. On the outsid were the neat stacks of wood t keep the fire going. If any rel tives or friends were visiting, the looked forward to Saturday nig sauna, too.

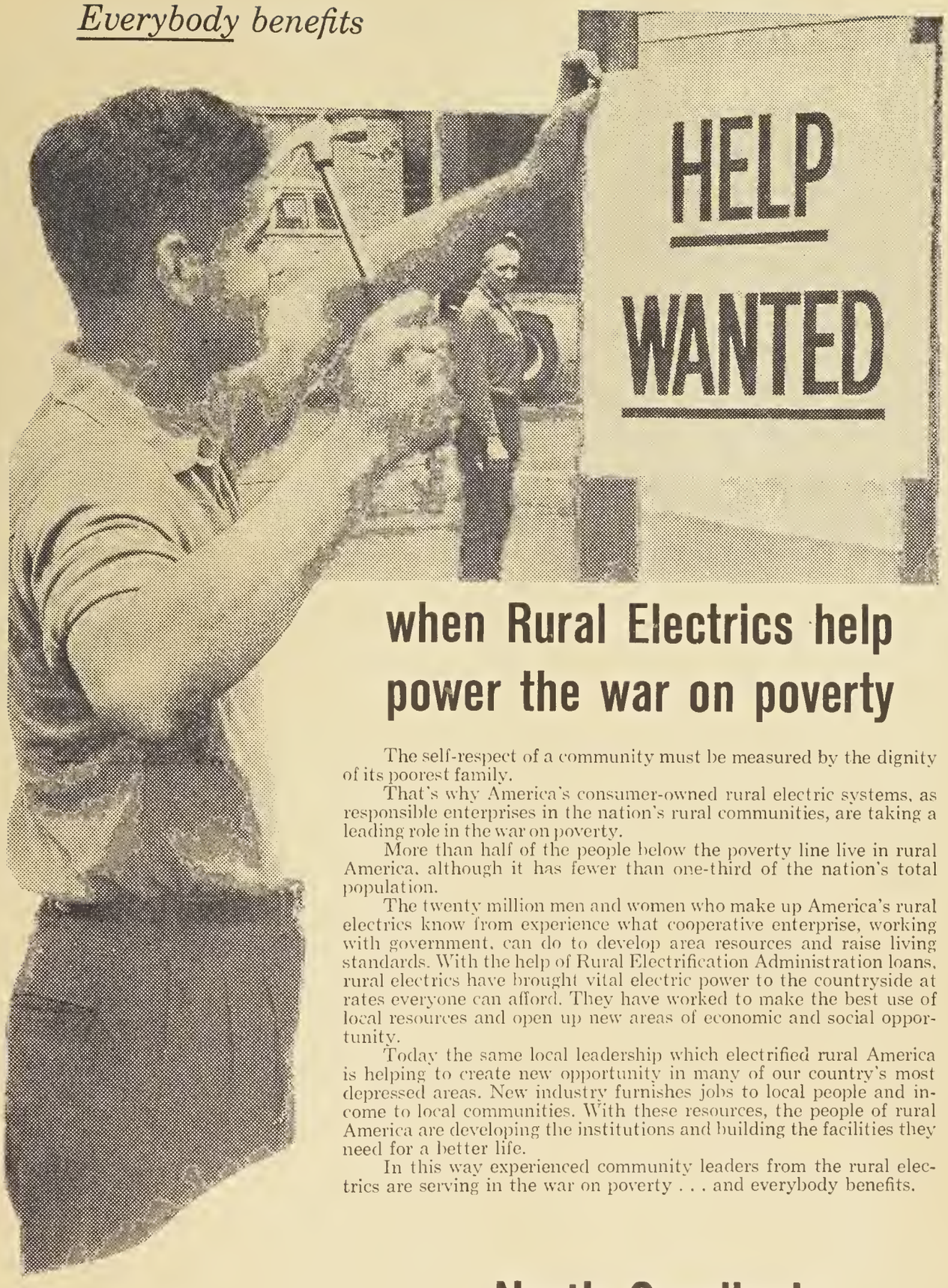
Remembering the relaxed, goo clean feeling it gave us, I wond if a genuine old-fashioned Finni Saturday night sauna might n help relieve today's tensions a cares.

Mrs. Mary P. Pa
Rt. 1, Box 110
Merritt, N. C.

GERTRUDE *by Ted Trogdon*

"Ahhhh!"

Everybody benefits



when Rural Electrics help power the war on poverty

The self-respect of a community must be measured by the dignity of its poorest family.

That's why America's consumer-owned rural electric systems, as responsible enterprises in the nation's rural communities, are taking a leading role in the war on poverty.

More than half of the people below the poverty line live in rural America, although it has fewer than one-third of the nation's total population.

The twenty million men and women who make up America's rural electrics know from experience what cooperative enterprise, working with government, can do to develop area resources and raise living standards. With the help of Rural Electrification Administration loans, rural electrics have brought vital electric power to the countryside at rates everyone can afford. They have worked to make the best use of local resources and open up new areas of economic and social opportunity.

Today the same local leadership which electrified rural America is helping to create new opportunity in many of our country's most depressed areas. New industry furnishes jobs to local people and income to local communities. With these resources, the people of rural America are developing the institutions and building the facilities they need for a better life.

In this way experienced community leaders from the rural electrics are serving in the war on poverty . . . and everybody benefits.

North Carolina's Rural Electric Systems

What Is the 'Threat'?

Carolina Power and Light Company officials have been crisscrossing the state condemning electric cooperatives before civic clubs. The article that follows is a rebuttal to one of those condemnations. It is an adaptation of a speech given by J. C. Brown, Jr., executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association. We print it here so that you, as a member of an electric co-op, can be armed with the facts.

I'm always pleased to come back to my home town, especially to talk about a subject which has meant so much to this town and the people of the mountains around it. I'm speaking of REA, of course. I remember quite clearly when the **Waynesville Mountaineer** first began to carry stories about the possibility that the folks out at Crusoe were going to get electricity. This was unthinkable, and just about unknown. The power companies had told the public that all of the farmers who wanted central station electric service were then getting it. This, in reality, meant that only 3 out of every 100 North Carolina farmers wanted power, if you accepted the power company assessment of what farmers wanted and needed. Today, 98 out of 100 farms in North Carolina have electric service. The power companies were wrong in their original assessment, and they're wrong today if they think the public is going to forget so soon that it wasn't the power companies and it wasn't the Utilities Commission which got the power out into the country.

It was Franklin D. Roosevelt, George Norris, and Sam Rayburn, and the REA which they created. The REA either directly brought the power, or prompted Carolina Power and Light and other companies to get out and extend some lines to head off what threatened their total monopoly of our power resources.

The 'Threat'

I am here specifically to try to correct some inaccuracies in Mr. Shearon Harris's published report of his speech before you several weeks ago. I also hope to bring you some facts about the power companies and the cooperatives.

I don't know why it is that the power companies never seem to be able to present their own story without talking about the co-ops. I can't recall having seen or heard a power company president make a speech to a civic club without his feeling compelled to ignore his company's merits and concentrating on what he calls "the threat of REA or government ownership."

I believe that the power companies initiate these attacks on REA to draw attention away from something about themselves they don't want the public to know. I'm not alone in this belief: Senator Lee Metcalf of Montana, on January 8, finally got tired of receiving **Reader's Digest** reprints and stock letters assaulting REA from the power companies, and made a lengthy speech before Congress documenting a rather frightening prospect; that is: a power company campaign aimed at the elimination of the rather small but effective consumer force represented by REA and the rural electric cooperatives.

Two Techniques

Senator Metcalf quoted Dr. Horace M. Gray, professor of economics at the University of Illinois, in a paper presented to the Midwest Economics Association. Gray observed that the power companies relied on two techniques in building public support for their political and economic theories:

First, the power company identifies its self-interest with the public welfare, and secondly, it a peals to the "devil theory."

Dr. Gray said, "The first i volves direct, positive affirmati of a mutuality of interest; t second involves creation of 'devil' from whose sinister desig only big business can save u (Or in the case of the "regulate utilities, Big Monopolies.)

An examination of Caroli Power and Light Company's a vertising, and speechifying, su ports Dr. Gray's analysis. Fir CP&L is just like the country d tor. And it is somehow threaten My recollection of the coun doctor was a kindly man w answered the call of country p ple when they needed help. CP certainly didn't before 1936. A other CP&L ad asks: "Will Chi hood Be The Only Freedom Th Will Know?" Somehow, unl CP&L enjoys total monopoly, children will lose their freed the company implies.

If Professor Gray and Sena Metcalf are correct in their th ries about the power company tack, what is it the power c panies are trying to hide?

What Is a Power Company?

First, let's look at what a po company really is. Is it comp tive free enterprise . . . the co try doctor . . . or the local cor grocery store as the compar imply in their advertising? course it isn't, and you can de mine that very quickly by of ing to go into the power busi and competing for Carolina Po and Light Company's custome

But **you** are free to serve y **self.** The people of this town Waynesville are free to s

ıe country doctor—symbol of American strength

country doctor: living American
ıbol of a time when an independent
it was a man's chief strength. Today
may not be as many country doc-
ut the spirit they sym
of all that is

Investor-owned electric light and power companies—like us—are one of their chief targets. Our company was built and is run and owned by p believe in individual effort ve ed you w

WILL CHILDHOOD BE THE ONLY FREEDOM THEY WILL KNOW?

Personal freedom can slip away a little at a time, as ou s children grow. It ca

the government even deeper in business. When a government c busine

With ads like these, power companies say that somehow co-ops are un-American and take away freedom.

emselves, as they have elected do through their city government. And they are also free franchise a power company—or blic utility—to do the job for em if they so choose.

The power companies would ve us believe that they enjoy a sic right to furnish us with elec- c service. No such right exists. the contrary, the very fact at they are afforded the strong- right of government — the wer to condemn our property — ells out strongly what Justice andeis and Justice Holmes stat- in a famous Supreme Court de- ion:

"The investor agrees, by em- rking capital in a utility, that charges to the public shall be sonable. **His company is the ostitute for the state in the per- mance of the public service; is becoming a public servant.** e compensation which the Con- ution guarantees an opportun- to earn is the reasonable cost conducting business."

Hiding Monopolies

he power companies would like hide what they really are—a al monopoly—and equate them- es to free, competitive enter- e.

re the power companies local- wned like the service station, independent grocery? **The 10 stockholders of Carolina Power and Light Company are investment houses and insurance firms—all out of state except one.** These top 10 hold one-fifth of the company's stock. Several of these top 10 are also among the top shareholders in other power companies. If you ever wonder how the power companies seem able to achieve so much togetherness in their political and advertising programs, some comparisons of interlocking ownership might suggest the answer.

Organized as they are, and overlooking some billion-dollar slips such as were caused by Samuel Insull's stock market manipulations, the power companies have certainly contributed greatly to America's economic wealth. I wouldn't deny them that, nor do I know of any co-op "professionals" who would deprive them of either their wealth or credit for it. Their corporate monopoly structure certainly served a great part of our nation—the urbanized areas which could be served with a relatively high return on the investment.

BUT **overlooked** was another important segment of our nation—the rural areas. The power companies before 1935 in North Carolina had failed to serve 97 out of every 100 farms. Up to that time, they had built only 800 miles of rural line. (The year after REA was born, they built about 3,000 miles.) The companies said there was no profit in rural service—costs too high and income possibilities too low.

Ignored Money

Franklin Roosevelt created REA by administrative order, and made funds available to the private power companies at low-interest rates hoping to get service into the country. By and large, the power companies ignored this money which was and still is available to them.

Turned down by the power companies largely, the people themselves were determined to have central station electric service, and if they couldn't attract an existing power company through the profit motive, they'd organize and do the job themselves **without a profit.**

And that's exactly what they did. Contrary to Mr. Harris's allegation that we mislead our members, we have consistently pointed out to them that their systems were 100 percent capitalized with funds borrowed from the Federal government—and I might add through 1958 at interest rates which afforded a profit to the Federal government. We have also pointed out to them that when they pay their electric bill, they are paying not just for the cost of service but they are paying off that debt and substituting their own capital for debt capital ($132 million borrowed—$60 million repaid).

If I tried to correct all of the inaccuracies in Mr. Harris's talk, I wouldn't have time to talk about rural electrification. I think you should know he's entirely wrong in his statement that the co-ops had profits of $3½ million. We are required by law to operate nonprofit, and Mr. Harris should take his case to the proper authorities if he's right.

What About Profits?

He's wrong, and the Internal Revenue Service says he's wrong. What he calls a profit is in fact an overcharge, which for 32 cooperatives in 1962 totalled only $3½ million. The co-op member contracts with his co-op to let it retain these margins, or overcharges, as member-furnished capital. The member is credited with

(Continued on next page)

this amount on the books. That is his money—not a profit—but an amount in excess of operating expenses.

It is no more a profit than it would be a profit to you if CP&L returned its overcharges to you. Incidentally, the cooperatives of North Carolina are returning member-furnished capital in cash as their financial position enables them to.

Another point on which Mr. Harris needs refreshing. The co-ops in 1963 asked the General Assembly to adopt legislation calling for payment of taxes to towns which annex their lines, and for a study on what basis they could pay taxes to counties without raising rates. Mr. Harris and his fellow lobbyists fought this legislation bitterly. They also fought a bill their own friends in the Senate drafted, which would have created a study commission to recommend solutions to our conflicts with the power companies and to recommend some basis for ad valorem taxation. We supported this bill.

Mr. Harris is also using some fancy figuring in his statement that the co-ops had net profits on equity capital of 13.9 percent. That is false and ridiculous. An accurate statement, which doesn't mean much, would have been that margins in 1962 totalled $3½ million, which is about 14 percent of the $26 million-dollar net worth of the co-ops. On the one hand, Mr. Harris implies that the members have not put any money into their cooperatives, but then to further smear them, he has to concede that they have invested $26 million of their own money.

More Rural Customers

Why do the power companies consider us a threat? By Mr. Harris's own admission, the commercial power companies serve **more** rural people than the cooperatives. As a matter of fact, time and again we have in print pointed out that the companies have more customers and more money than we do.

Actually, the power companies of North Carolina pick up the income from 465,654 rural meters with only 41,157 miles of line. The cooperatives have to operate 44,500 miles of line to serve only 219,000 meters.

Nationally, the REA borrowers (including co-ops, municipalities and a few power companies) have built 54 percent of all pole-miles of line in order to serve only 8 percent of the nation's electric consumers. But that 8 percent feel they are important—they constitute 5 million meters representing perhaps 20 million Americans. They like electricity, too.

The point is that these are statistical expressions of a fact. The rural electric cooperatives have done exactly what Congress told them in 1944, when it offered 2 percent money. They have provided **area coverage.** They have taken the power where it was needed—and opened up vast areas of this country for habitation by 20th century standards. As one person put it—good roads and rural electrification took the word "hick" out of the American language.

In North Carolina, are REA funds at 2 percent still needed? I believe they are, and I don't think the power companies could operate our systems without the same considerations given to the cooperatives. The power companies of this state have an average income of $4,248 per mile of distribution line. The co-ops have an income of only $511 per mile. This, too, is an expression of the fact that the co-ops have gone into the less densely settled areas and opened them up.

Providing a Service

We are not a threat to the power companies, but we provided a service where there was no service. And now, as more people move onto these lines, the Carolina Power and Light Company looks with great avarice on them.

The Carolina Power and Light Company purports to see a threat in a freedom you and the co-ops enjoy—the right to generate your own power. Last year, in the General Assembly, they tried to take that freedom from you, and from us—by getting us put under their Utilities Commission.

Where is the real threat? Do you know how much power the co-ops generate in North Carolina? About one one-hundredths of a percent of their needs. Where do they get their powe From the power companies. W are their largest customers—b I think they're trying to lose us.

How have our power compani suffered? In 1962, official FPC fi ures show record profits for t companies and record dividenc and 1963 unofficially is anoth record year topping even 19(which surpassed the record ye of 1961.

For the private power indust 15.3 cents of each dollar of re nue was net profit in 1962. Elev cents of each dollar was paid dividends. Comparable figures "non-regulated" industries wh don't have franchised and guara teed profits are much less— percent net income for all ma facturing, 6.3 percent for mini 8.3 percent for chemicals, 7.5 p cent for automobiles.

And Carolina Power and Li Company was ahead of the pov industry. In 1963 almost 17 p cent of its revenue was net pro

Threat Smoke Screen

What are they hiding with t smoke screen of a threat? The f that they made record profits? **could they be hiding the fact t much of these profits repres excessive earnings and excess rates for regulated monopoly?**

I think they are hiding the f that the "regulation" they b about is almost a total failure sofar as its purpose is concer That purpose is to protect the c sumer from the natural abuse monopoly—to substitute for c petition.

What does Carolina Power Light Company say about "reg tion" in its company magazi "The company enjoys favor regulation, with a fair value base specified by state law, cently enacted," it quoted f the **Commercial and Finan Chronicle,** Oct. 3 issue.

What does the Federal Po Commission say about reg tion? Recently, in answer to inquiry from Congress, it firmed that 200 power compa had excess profits of almost a-billion dollars in 1961.

Carolina Power and Light C pany, according to economist the National Rural Electric operative Association, overch

J. C. Brown, Jr., executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association, prepared the speech on these pages in response to attacks being made by power company officials.

its customers more than $26 illion in the five years from 1956-, accepting 6 percent on investnt as a reasonable rate of rn for a franchised monopoly. What do the power companies emselves say? Public Utilities rtnightly openly supports the wer company position in all tters, and in a recent issue it rried the following:

"Utilities are earning substanlly in excess of the cost of capl required by the market . . . nen 75 percent of all electric lities are selling at two times ok value or higher—the market signaling that earnings are high d possibly too high.

'This private ownership of utilenterprises will continue only long as the public has faith in effectiveness of regulation. If lity earnings become so high t the public loses this faith, n it will turn to the only posle alternative — government nership."

That was a warning from a ver company supporter.

Distracting the Public

Apparently, rather than face s issue fairly, many power panies — including CP&L — uld rather toy with distracting public with cries of "unfair" petition from a minor — but loud — voice in the electric industry.

Finally, to meet Mr. Harris on his charge that co-ops ought to be deprived of 2 percent money, of the freedom to generate their own power, of the right to operate nonprofit and of their tax status (which is unique in North Carolina), I'd like to repeat an observation made by Norman Clapp, present REA administrator.

The cooperatives began their work with the leftovers. If the power companies succeed in taking the good loads as they appear under the co-op lines, they'll have only the **leftover leftovers.**

When, and to the extent that this happens, 2 percent interest won't be low enough! Many of our rural areas will need grants or disconnect the services and let the poles rot.

But if these democratic, locally-owned organizations are permitted to serve the territory they brought service to first, then the time will surely come when they won't need 2 percent interest —and may not need government loans at all.

Carolina Power and Light Company seems determined that such a happy state will not occur. It resisted us in our efforts to pay ad valorem taxes in the last General Assembly successfully. It successfully defeated legislation supported by the towns as well as co-ops to settle problems caused by annexation.

Denying Cooperatives

Now I hear reports that CP&L is going back to the legislature to try to deny the cooperatives any load the power companies want. I predict they will fail, as they will fail in their other schemes to destroy the cooperatives.

The public is becoming increasingly aware of the nature of these companies, their excessive charges, their undue influence on utility commissions, and the dangers of giving sole responsibility for a precious commodity to a monopoly effectively controlled by out-of-state interests.

As long as the public knows and understands the true nature of the power companies and the cooperatives, I am convinced that it will demand the preservation of both institutions.

Neither can be preserved if they are denied the right to serve any and all loads which develop along their lines.

I would insist with you that the power companies must operate with a profit. I hope you will also insist that they not be allowed to use their desire for further profits to deny service to those who are willing to do the job for themselves at cost. ◄

Carolyn Harmon stands under the bones of a whale stranded on Wrightsville Beach in 1928. Miss Harmon, a native of Lincoln County (where her parents are a member of Rutherford EMC), is secretary to L. Y. Ballentine, head of the N. C. Department of Agriculture.

A Show For Everybody

At Museum of Natural History

A "whale" of a show runs every day of the week in Raleigh.

Besides the exhibition of a whale skeleton, the show features live poisonous snakes, bees making honey, a tree dating back to 1073 and "pieces of stars" that have fallen in North Carolina.

It's the North Carolina State Museum, a division of the Agriculture Department housed in the agriculture building between the Capitol and the new legislative building.

The museum of North Carolina's natural history and natural resources will bore no child. Most educational and entertaining, it can absorb a young or old visitor for a half day or more.

Admission is free. Hours are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday. Sunday hours: 1 to 5 p.m. Christmas and New Year's Day are the only holidays.

The museum is not to be confused with the state's two other museums in Raleigh—one of art and another of history in the education building.

The first floor of the natural history museum contains a large cypress tree section with rings indicating it took root about 107 the seven poisonous snakes of 4 varieties inhabiting North Carolina, displays on astronomy an the solar system, meteorites tha have fallen on the state, minera and plant life.

On the second floor are sampl of varied animal life, includin simple forms of invertebra (without backbone) coral sponges, starfish, shelled mo lusks, crabs, spiders and insects.

Want to watch bees make hon without being stung? The museu features an observation bee hive

Fish native to the Old Nor State, including sharks and ray are suspended from the ceiling.

In an amphibian display are different frogs and toads and son of North Carolina's 39 differe salamanders.

Reptiles include one alligato 10 lizards, 43 snakes and 21 turtl and terrapins that are native. Th sample leatherback turtle is huge "boy" that'll fill any sou pot.

On the mezzanine are birds- even loons and grebes and the tw extinct species—the passeng pigeon and Carolina parakeet.

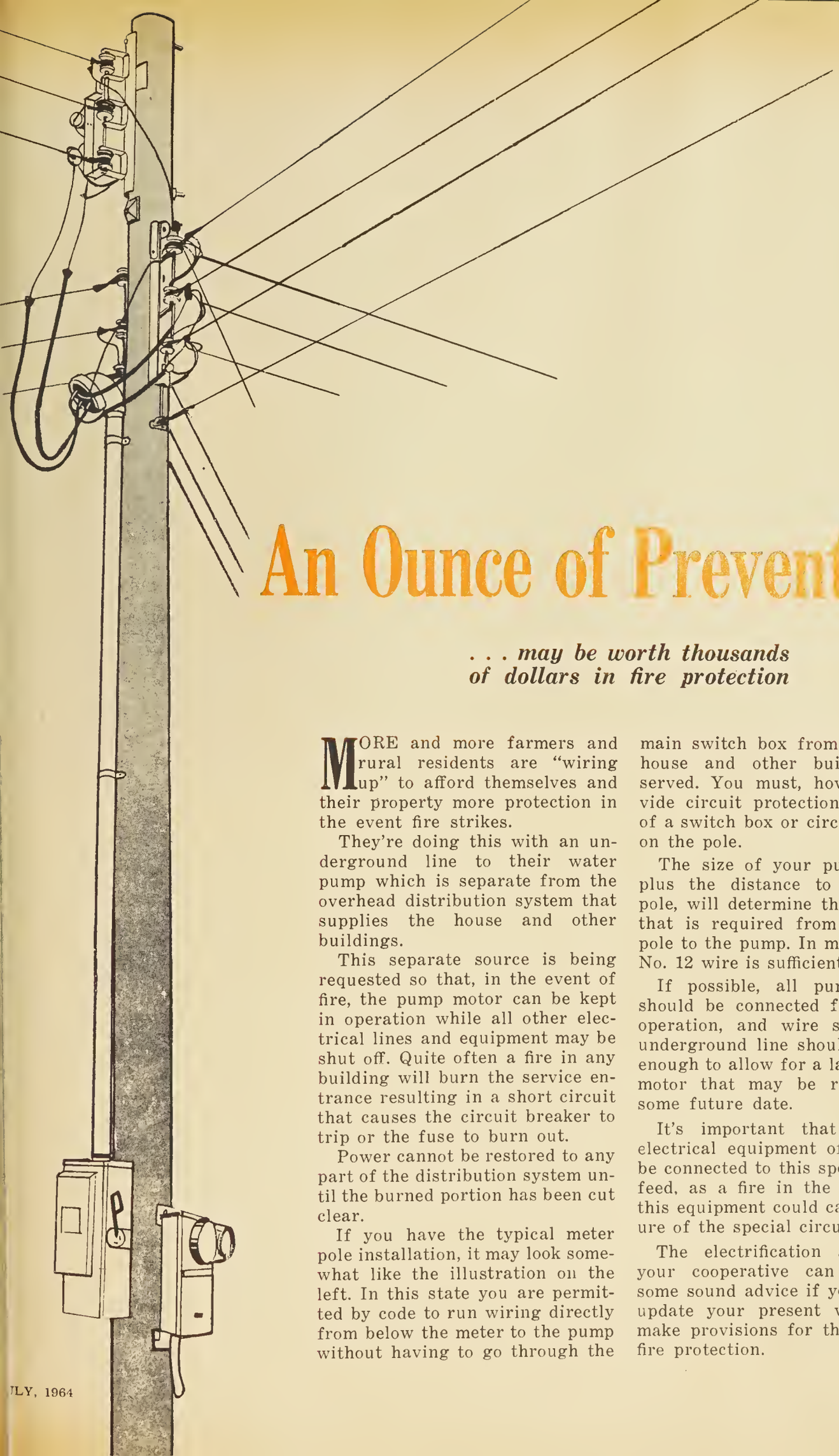
First in the display of mam mals (animals with warm bloo hairy bodies, which suckle the young) is the opossum. Whal fall in the mammal category, to Large sperms and finbacks a represented by skeletons.

The sperm whale skeleton e hibited came from a big blow that was stranded on Wrightsvil Beach on April 13, 1928. At t time he weighed 55 tons and e tended 55 feet.

The North Carolina museu first started as a collection rocks and minerals about 18 when the Board of Agricultu employed Denison Olmsted as t first state geologist to surv mineral resources.

The collection grew and in 18 one of the official duties of t geologist called for an exhibit "Minerals and Natural R sources."

The state constitution of 18 established the Department Agriculture and assigned the sta museum as one of the responsib ities of the department.



An Ounce of Prevention

. . . may be worth thousands of dollars in fire protection

MORE and more farmers and rural residents are "wiring up" to afford themselves and their property more protection in the event fire strikes.

They're doing this with an underground line to their water pump which is separate from the overhead distribution system that supplies the house and other buildings.

This separate source is being requested so that, in the event of fire, the pump motor can be kept in operation while all other electrical lines and equipment may be shut off. Quite often a fire in any building will burn the service entrance resulting in a short circuit that causes the circuit breaker to trip or the fuse to burn out.

Power cannot be restored to any part of the distribution system until the burned portion has been cut clear.

If you have the typical meter pole installation, it may look somewhat like the illustration on the left. In this state you are permitted by code to run wiring directly from below the meter to the pump without having to go through the main switch box from which the house and other buildings are served. You must, however, provide circuit protection by means of a switch box or circuit breaker on the pole.

The size of your pump motor, plus the distance to the meter pole, will determine the wire size that is required from the meter pole to the pump. In most cases a No. 12 wire is sufficiently large.

If possible, all pump motors should be connected for 230-volt operation, and wire size in the underground line should be large enough to allow for a larger pump motor that may be required at some future date.

It's important that no other electrical equipment of any kind be connected to this special motor feed, as a fire in the vicinity of this equipment could cause a failure of the special circuit.

The electrification advisor at your cooperative can give you some sound advice if you want to update your present wiring and make provisions for this form of fire protection.

'As Maine Goes . . .'

By William Murray

THERE are times when it would be most desirable if the old adage, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation," held true.

The generalization is fallible, of course, but if it were an unchangeable law of prognosis, rural electric cooperatives around the nation would need worry no more that they will be taken over by power companies.

The story in Maine, which took place this spring, adds another chapter to history of well-financed campaigns by power companies to buy out electric co-ops. Fortunately, members of the systems involved in the Maine attempt turned thumbs down to the power companies.

Co-op sell-out campaigns are always complicated; the case in Maine is no exception. However, electric co-op leaders who have long fought sell-out attempts peg the efforts by Maine power companies to one basic reason:

Bills have been introduced in the U. S. Congress for authorization of the Passamaquoddy-St. John River hydroelectric project on the coast of Maine. If Quoddy were constructed, co-ops in the area would be able to obtain wholesale power from it at about half the price they now are paying power companies. Since the co-ops have been actively supporting authorization of Quoddy, the best way to silence them would be to buy them out.

Power companies allege that construction of Quoddy is not necessary because they can supply all the electricity needed in the northeast section of the country.

The commercial utilities do supply power to the Maine co-ops but there is one hitch: As Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, recently told members of the Maine co-ops, "th power companies supply you witl electricity, but you and everyon else in this region pay through th teeth for it."

He also accused the power com panies of being shortsighted i their desire merely to protect thei monopoly. "The spur of the Fed eral power yardstick causes thes companies to work to achieve ef ficiencies of their own, and to low er their rates. And when the lower their rates, their customer use more power, and the com panies make more money."

The power companies, howeve were intent on one objective—t take over the co-ops.

Just prior to the annual meetin of the small Farm-Home Electri Cooperative, Patten, Me., a flee of 25 automobilies—all equippe with two-way radios—converge on the rugged potato country. Th cars, manned by 50 represent

e Bay of Fundy, on which the proposed Passama-ddy-St. John River hydroelectric project would constructed if authorized by Congress, lies at the of this road in Eastport, Maine. This area has been the scene of well-financed but unsuccessful commercial power company attempts to buy out rural electric cooperatives in an apparent effort to kill off support for the Quoddy project.

s of Maine Public Service Co., e out to persuade members to their co-op.

t the same time, radio commer-s urging members to give up r co-op were being aired in the a. In addition, a so-called mmittee for Better Electric vice" kept postmen busy stuf- pro-power company propa-da into members' mailboxes.

he co-ops counterattacked but were greatly outmanned and inanced. Leaders of the Farm-e Co-op recognized that their chance of survival as a co-op to merge with their two neigh-, Kingman Electric and East-Maine. Kingman had taken n to consolidate with the ern Maine system in early in the face of a take-over t by the Bangor-Hydro Elec-Company.

e crucial vote at the Farm-e meeting was on the question of merger with the other co-ops. After a suspense-filled half-hour as tellers counted the votes, it was announced that consolidation won by 326 to 154, a margin of six votes more than the needed two-thirds.

The sell-out group suffered a second defeat when all three candidates they backed for directors on the board lost.

The failure of the power company blitz means that two small co-ops have now joined in what will be a 5,700-member system that will strive to bring down the high price of electricity in Maine by achieving lower-cost, wholesale power.

Up to this time the co-ops have been plagued with a lack of bargaining tools to bring relief from the burdensome wholesale rates charged by the suppliers, as well as low density, low usage and rough terrain.

The rural electric co-ops have won the battle to survive in Maine. By doing so, they have enlivened hopes for low-cost power that can be generated at the proposed Quoddy project by the ebb and flow of tides through the Bay of Fundy.

In other parts of the country, however, rumors of sell-out attempts are heard in California, Montana, Wyoming and other states.

In all states, as in Maine, the common denominator employed by the commercial utilities is the same: Get rid of any other supplier and establish the monopoly.

Hopefully, the "As Maine goes . . ." adage will hold true for other sell-out attempts. Remaining a co-op, general manager Ellis reminded Kingman members, means that "you will retain your right to elect the co-op's directors and retain your voice in the operations of the system." ◄

The happiest little b
Has a moth

'Frozen-Fresh

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner,
Eating a Christmas pie;
He put in his thumb, and pulled out a plu
And said, "What a good boy am I!"

And, indeed, he must have b
at that. For surely only very g
little boys deserve such a tasty
ward.

If you'd like to surprise y
good little boys (and the not-
little one they call "Dad") w
a similar treat one chilly day t
fall, now is the time to begin. W
the abundant harvest of fr
fruits and berries available
summer, you've a golden opp
tunity to capture their lusci
bouquets beneath the tender, fl
crust of frozen pies and ta
Granted, pastries of any kind t
time to prepare, but you'll be
ahead of Jack's mother if you
the lucky homemaker with a f
freezer in your kitchen.

On last month's pages, we
gested that you check your
frigerator-freezer to see if you
enjoying all the benefits the la
models are equipped to pro
Now, assuming that you r
very high on the positive side
if not, that you've contacted
appliance dealer about a tr
in), we'd like to suggest that

we know who bakes

Pastries

Pastries like this luscious berry pie are easy to prepare, a delight to serve on a moment's notice.

filling a portion of your free- with "frozen-fresh" fruit pas- s—either shells to be filled r with berries or the tradi- al favorite, a double-crust pie h fruit filling, ready for the n.

astries, baked or unbaked, eze especially well and those t are heavy in fats, like pies tarts, freeze best of all. Use east ⅓ cup shortening for each of **sifted** all-purpose flour. ke up double or triple the dard pastry recipe (see be-). It may be handled in sev- ways that save work and time the day you wish to serve a ry dessert.

time is short when making up rge batch, simply divide the ry into balls, each one con- ing just enough for a single t. Wrap in aluminum foil and ze. These balls of pastry take an hour at room temperature often sufficiently for rolling. lled dough, however, must be led while still chilled if it is main tender. Never unfreeze more than just the amount of dough you plan to use at one time—pastry dries out rapidly after thawing.

For easier, quicker use, roll pastry into tart or pie-size circles and cut matching circles of foil or waxed paper. Stack on a cardboard circle (for support), placing a single layer of foil or double layer of waxed paper between pastry circles to prevent sticking. Over-wrap in foil or slip into a moisture-vapor-proof bag and seal to make a compact package; label; and freeze.

When needed, circles may be removed in the number required. They soften in about 5 minutes. Tart shells can be formed by turning up foil and pastry ¾ inch all around and pinching to make a firm edge. Bake them in the foil on a cookie sheet. Large-size circles can be fitted into pie pans and used for shells for pies with a double crust.

Large family-size pastry shells, completely shaped, may be nested one on top of the other (separated by layer of waxed paper or foil), slipped into a freezer bag or overwrapped with foil, and frozen. For ease in handling and to protect delicate crust, place pie shells in the freezer without wrapping until they are firm. Then wrap and stack.

If baked without filling, remember to prick the pastry with a fork before baking to prevent puffing. Bake tart and pastry shells at the usual temperature of 450°F., for 10 to 15 minutes or until done. Frozen baked pie shells may be thawed at room temperature, or warmed in a 375°F. oven for 10 minutes.

Rhubarb, blueberry, cherry and other berry pies made with a top crust or with a latticed crust, and ready for the oven, freeze beautifully without special attention to the fruit. Apple and fresh peach need only to have the fruit sprinkled with a Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) preparation that prevents darkening. Such preparations are sold under various trade names at

(Continued on page 18)

just 'tween you and me

•• by Jennie

Since so many of you have written to tell us how much you appreciate the helpful hints you find on our Homemaker pages, we decided that if we'd helped you a little with just a few, we could make you even happier with more. So we got busy, contacted some folks "in the know," and came up with some ideas we think you will want to try. If you like the results, how about dropping us a line. If you know a better way, we'd appreciate hearing all about that, too. Just send your suggestions in and we'll be happy to pass them along to your friends. We'll be waiting to hear from you . . . in the meantime, have you ever tried:

Adding a little cologne to the last rinse after sudsing lingerie . . . ummmm, smells so good! The "roller towel" trick to keep youngsters from scattering towels on the bathroom floor? Here's how: sew large snaps to both ends of several towels, then fasten them securely over a low towel rack. Tugging won't dislodge them when children rush in to wash after play. Ridding your refrigerator of stubborn odors by placing a few charcoal briquets in a disposable pie-tin and putting it in the refrigerator —works wonders! Varying your vegetable cooking procedures. Get out of the "boiled vegetable rut." Experiment with your favorites by broiling or baking them, and enjoy the new flavor change. Seasoning fresh, cooked carrots with a little mustard—it adds a delightful twang. Serving a cold sauce or dips with mayonnaise or sour cream base in a crisp, hollowed-out cabbage. For individual serving, try a scooped-out tomato or green pepper . . . very attractive, we think.

Cleaning windows with a little vinegar added to the water . . . you'll really be surprised at the brilliant polish it produces. Mixing equal parts of whipped cream, cranberry sauce and mayonnaise for a perfect topping for fruit or gelatine salads.

Turning a saucer upside down on the bottom of the bowl before filling it with a salad that must stand for a few hours before serving—the moisture will run underneath while your salad remains fresh and crisp. Dusting cake pans for chocolate cakes with cocoa instead of flour. Result—no more white particles clinging to your finished masterpiece. Removing the layer of starch collected on the bottom of your iron with baking soda. Apply the soda to your cold iron with a slightly dampened cloth or sponge, whisk!, and starchy coating is gone. Our Kitchen Corner recipe for "End of The Garden Relish" sent in by Mrs. W. D. Lee of Gastonia. Look on page 19 for this old Georgia recipe.

Frozen Pastries

(Continued from page 17)

food and drug stores. Lemon juice can be used, but it will not completely prevent darkening.

Frozen pies go directly from the freezer to the oven without thawing. Preheat oven to 450°F., allow pie to bake for 15 to 20 minutes on lowered shelf, and then reduce oven setting to 375°F.; cook until done. Frozen pies usually take from 15 to 20 minutes longer to bake than unfrozen ones. Although good pastry does not stick, spreading the bottom of the pan lightly with margarine or butter before placing the crust in it and baking the pie on a lower shelf in the oven helps to brown the bottom crust. To keep bottom crust from becoming soggy, try brushing the inside of the crust with shortening. After the shell is filled and the top crust in place, brush lightly with shortening, too.

Allow a frozen baked pie to stand at room temperature for several hours if you plan to serve cold. If you choose to serve it hot remove pie from wrapping and place it unthawed in an oven preheated to 375-400°F. for 30 to 45 minutes — depending on size — until heated through.

One last word of caution: Never freeze a cream or custard pie or meringue toppings. Chiffon pies may be chilled in the refrigerator until set, but do not attempt to freeze unless the filling contains at least ½ cup of whipping cream blended into it.

Stored at zero degree temperature, pastries may be kept frozen for as long as three months. Judging from experience, however, we believe that you'll have trouble keeping them that long—you see we've discovered that the ratio of good little boys to available freezer space just doesn't work in the best interest of frozen pastry. Mathematically speaking, in other words, this is one case in which the demand exceeds the supply. There just never seems to be enough of these frozen desserts to satisfy the man-size appetites little boys carry around with them.

We think you'll find this standard pastry recipe and suggestions for filling helpful:

STANDARD PASTRY

(3 2-crust 9" pies OR 6 11" circles OR 18 4½" circles for tarts)

6 cups sifted all-purpose flour
4 teaspoons salt
2 cups shortening (part butter or margarine)
¾ cup cold water

Sift flour and salt together into a large mixing bowl. Add the shortening and cut in with 2 knives or a pastry blender. Sprinkle with the water, mixing with a fork until all the mixture is moistened. Gather the dough together in small amounts and press with the hands to form into 6 balls about 3 inches in diameter. Flatten balls slightly, wrap in foil.

FRESH CHERRY FILLING

(fills 1 9-inch pie OR 5 3-inch tarts)

4 cups pitted fresh cherries
1⅓ cups sugar
⅓ cup flour
1 teaspoon almond flavoring
1 tablespoon butter or margarine

Combine the cherries with the sugar, flour and flavoring. Turn into pie shell or tarts and dot with butter. Bake and serve with a topping of whipped cream.

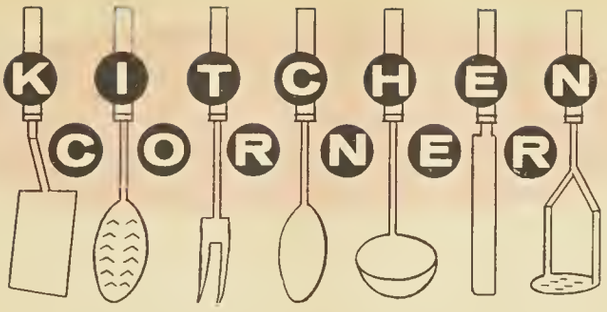
Blueberry pie: use 4 cups blueberries, 1 cup sugar; omit almond flavoring.

LATTICE-TOPPED STRAWBERRY RHUBARB PIE

3 cups cut rhubarb
1 pint strawberries
1¼ cups sugar
4 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
freshly grated nutmeg

Roll out one ball of pastry and line a 9-inch pan. Let pastry extend over edge of pan ½ inch all around. Combine rhubarb with washed, hulled and sliced strawberries, sugar and flour. Mix lightly and turn into pastry-lined plate. Dot with butter and sprinkle with nutmeg.

Moisten the outer rim of the crust; then roll another ball of pastry into ¾-inch strips and place over the fruit in lattice design. Press ends of strips to rim of crust; then turn up overhang of crust and make decorative edge with fingers. Place in freezer until firm; then wrap in foil, label and store in freezer ◄



'End of the Garden Relish'

This spicy chowchow relish—delicious with meats, vegetables, and in salads—also makes a wonderful sandwich filler says Randolph EMC member Mrs. W. D. Lee, who adds that the original recipe was handed down through the McCullough family in Georgia.

Mrs. Lee suggests that "if you don't have all the ingredients in your own garden, maybe you can swap some of your more plentiful vegetables with some of your neighbors. Better still —have two or three friends go in with you and each contribute something for the pot."

"We don't live on a farm or have a garden, but I made this recipe several times last summer from vegetables given me by friends," writes Mrs. Lee. "My six-year-old grandson turned the grinder for me and he was as proud of the many jars as I was. My daughter took some to our son who lives in Baltimore—he always enjoyed helping me make this relish when he was a boy. It makes a good item to sell at church bazaars, PTA fund-raising campaigns, to top a Christmas basket, or to send home with a friend who drops in."

To save Mrs. Lee's recipe, just clip along dotted line, paste on back and front of a 3 x 5 card, and file in your permanent recipe file.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE
Submitted by Mrs. W. D. Lee
215 S. Belvedere St., Gastonia, N. C.
END OF THE GARDEN RELISH

4 or 5 heads firm cabbage
8 or 10 large onions (approx. 1 qt. chopped)
1 peck green tomatoes
10 large ripe tomatoes (for color)
10 or 12 bell peppers (red or green)
1 double handful hot pepper (red or green)
1 cup horseradish, if desired
Salt

Grind, chop, or dice above ingredients. Sprinkle with salt (¼ cup to each 2 gallons of chopped ingredients) and let stand overnight (at least 8 hours) in refrigerator. Then remove from refrigerator and drain off all liquid.

(End of The Garden Relish Continued)

Mix the following as needed—usually 2 mixtures to the above recipe. To 1 quart vinegar add:

1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon turmeric
1 teaspoon celery seed
1¾ cups sugar
3 tablespoons dry mustard
¼ teaspoon cloves
a few bay leaves

Bring vinegar, sugar and spices to a full boil. Add chopped ingredients. When mixture reaches boiling point again, cook for 15 minutes. Remove from heat.

Fill jar loosely—do not pack down. Fill to within 1 inch of top, making sure that liquid covers vegetables. Seal tightly.

FAMILY FARE

By ERMA ANGEVINE
Coordinator of Women's Activities, NRECA

President Johnson touched off a new major offensive in the war on poverty by urging Congress to enact a program that will begin to wipe out pockets of poverty in the United States. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, now pending in both Houses of Congress, aims to "mobilize the human and financial resources of the nation to combat poverty in the United States."

Biggest item in the package is a recommended $315-million to help communities—both rural and urban—develop their own anti-poverty programs.

Many rural electric cooperatives are now working through local development committees to bring industries and jobs to rural areas. These local groups, concentrating on revitalizing rural America, may find they can provide the initiative to develop other community action programs that will make them eligible for help through this new Act.

Many of us feel rural electric cooperatives are the best source of leadership in rural communities.

Cooperatives are, by their very nature, businesses that people operate to get goods and services they want and are not getting elsewhere. When rural people wanted electricity and could not get it from investor-owned utilities, they formed co-ops and set up their own power systems. They borrowed money from the Federal government which they are repaying with interest. They proved people-government-business can be a workable relationship.

Our co-ops are the nucleus of rural leadership. Our leaders know the magnitude and the difficulty of revitalizing rural America. They face daily the reality that is only a statistic to others. They see 500,000 empty homes where electric lines are strung but not in use. They have removed lines from a million other deserted homes. They know more than half of the eight million families living in abject poverty live in rural America.

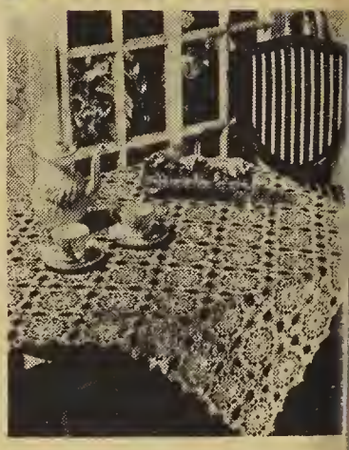
Any rural community action program needs the support of rural electric co-ops. More than that, it needs the initiative and know-how of these rural leaders, skilled in running a rural business with a local board of directors. Our co-ops can furnish such community action programs: outstanding leadership, trained personnel, formal communication media, loans for some undertakings, and knowledge of the area's resources and problems.

Our rural electric leaders are accustomed to working with government people and at the same time keeping their co-ops locally owned and controlled.

More important than all of this, however, our rural people have the compassion, the understanding, and the determination to improve rural America.

Free Patterns

You Can Take It With You! You can take everything in this hugely roomy tote bag. And what an eye-catcher it is . . . so attractive on the street, equally good-looking on the beach. All you really need to make it is some burlap and two old wooden hangers for the handles. There's a very easy diagram to work the embroidery stitches from and the instructions are yours free for the asking, along with directions for a small clutch bag. Just send your request for Leaflet PE 3366 and a stamped, self-addressed, long envelope to: The Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, North Carolina.



Too Many People Nowadays . . . are in a hurry to cast off the traditional. They say if it's been done for a long time and by a lot of people, it's out of date. One look at this tablecloth, however, and we believe you'll slow down a bit and change your mind. It employs the art of crochet, which has been done for a long time and by a lot of people yet the results are so elegant that it will grace even the most contemporary home. For free directions, send your request for Leaflet PC 9535 with a stamped, self-addressed, long envelope to: The Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, North Carolina.

To: The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C.

Please send me without charge the pattern instructions that I have checked below. I am enclosing a long stamped, self-addressed envelope.

____Leaflet No. PE 3366_____Roomy Tote Bag

____Leaflet No. PC 9535_____Traditional Tablecloth

My Name Is _____

Address _____

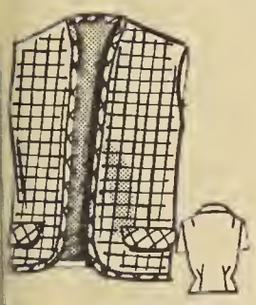
_____

Comment, If Any _____

The Name of My EMC Is _____
(Your Electric Membership Corporation)

This Offering of Patterns Expires November 1, 1964

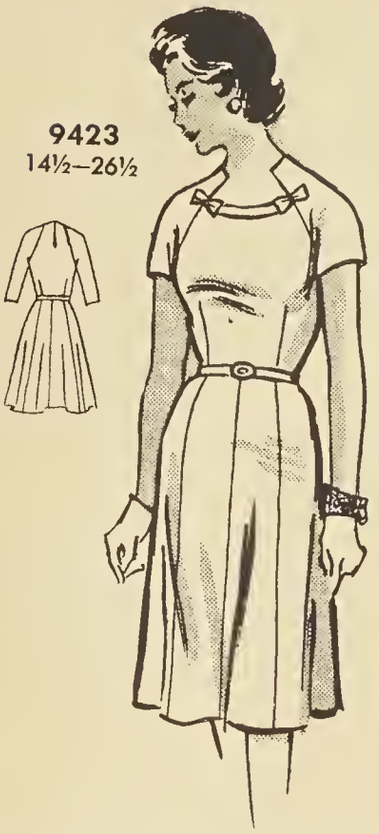
Fashions and Needlecraft



4830
10—18

0—Sleeveless jacket tops skirt and t. Smart outfit for school. Printed ern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16 2⅛ yards 54-inch fabric; shirt, yards 39-inch. 35¢

9423
14½—26½



9423—Becoming half-size dress with bow-sparked neckline, graceful skirt. Printed Pattern in Sizes 14½ - 26½. Size 16½ takes 4 yards 35-inch fabric. 35¢

4874 12½—22½

4874—Novel collar, cuffs for this side-buttoned casual. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½-22½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric. 35¢

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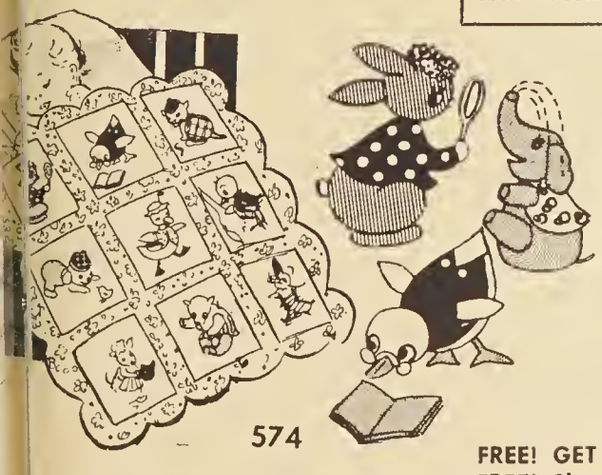

574

Playful pets — some in applique, in embroidery. Trim a 32 x 44-uilt for baby. Transfers, applique ns, directions. 25¢

PATTERN CATALOG

Fall and Winter
1964

FREE! GET YOUR FIRST FALL PATTERN FREE! Choose it from 300 sparkling design ideas in our big, new Fall-Winter Catalog of Printed Patterns, just out! Get it by mailing coupon inside Catalog. Hurry, send 50 cents today.

701

701—Turn your linens into showpieces with these embroidered motifs. Transfer of 6 designs 4 x 12½ inches. Color schemes; directions. 25¢

"When A Boy And A Girl Break Up, Should They Return The Gifts They Gave Each Other While They Were Going Steady?"

"I have gone steady and naturally received gifts, but I have never returned any. I don't think gifts should be returned. When you give someone something, it is his and you should never ask for it to be returned. The only thing that should be returned is an engagement ring when the engagement is broken. So, my advice would be to keep the gifts you've received and return them only if your ex-steady asks for them. If he does, I would happily return them to him."

Earnestmae Wynn
Rt. 4, Box 51
Windsor, N. C.

Earnestmae attends Southwestern High School. Her hobbies are cooking and sewing, but she adds "I just love to draw and paint." Her grandfather is a member of Roanoke EMC.

"I do not think that when a boy and girl break up they should return the gifts they gave each other when they were going steady. Of course, they should return such things as class rings and club pins. But gifts that they have given each other for birthdays, Christmas, and other special occasions should not be returned. These were bought especially for that person and would have no meaning for any other."

Rodessa Edison
Rt. 7, Box 155
Statesville, N. C.

Sixteen-year-old Rodessa is a junior at Cool Spring High School, where she is a member of the Beta Club, the Science Club, and the Future Teachers of America. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Edison, her parents, are a member of Cornelius EMC.

"I think that the type of gift in question should considered. If the gift is one given as a joke, person probably would not want it back. I seriou believe letter sweaters, pins, and rings should given back by all means. Any expensive gifts girl has accepted on occasions other than Christn or birthdays should be given back, also. But if giv these gifts back would terminate the casual frie ship that should be kept when a boy and girl br up, then I would suggest that you not force issue."

Susan Donald
1106 Sunset Dr
Greensboro, N

A freshman at Aycock Junior High School, Su writes that she has many outside interests, but t her favorite activities are water skiing, horseb riding, and playing musical instruments. Her fami summer home at High Rock Lake is served by Da son EMC.

"This is really a question of good manners. If the is a Christmas or birthday gift, I don't think it wo be necessary to return it. However, if the boy g the girl a ring or a personal possession of his (or vice versa) while they are going steady, I th that should be returned."

Helen Shiva
Rt. 1, Box
Wallace, N.

Helen is fifteen and a sophomore at Wallace-I Hill High School. She writes that she enjoys sp reading and church activities. Her favorite subje Latin and world history. Helen's parents, Mr. Mrs. J. R. Shivar, are a member of Four County E

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

"Is censorship of movies books fair to teen-agers?"

Becky McDonald of Roc ham, Rt. 2, will receive a c for $5 for sending in our question.

Becky is 17 and a studer Rockingham High School. serves as president of her chapter of the Future Home ers of America and is also a ber of her school's Beta Club parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F Donald, are a member of Pee EMC.

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

While these may be record-breaking years in many ways, they certainly are making record-keeping more important than ever.

Even the ordinary family needs to keep a list of income received, gasoline taxes, medical expenses, interest paid, sales or income taxes and charitable donations to save a few dollars of federal income tax.

Farmers and businessmen operating from home have even more need of records of depreciation, capital gains and losses, repair expenses and income from crops, milk, animals and other sources. Necessary at tax time, such records also are indispensable to running a profitable business.

If you are building a new house, plan for "office" space. Or put your power tools and skill to work by building a business center into your present dwelling.

Size will be governed by need and the amount of money you can spend. Your business center might vary from a complete room addition to a built-in desk and shelves in a storage wall partition.

1. Put a service counter between kitchen and dining area. Your wife will like the convenience at meal time. And you can build in a pull-down desk on the dining side. The desk top, when opened, should be about 28" high.

A "home office" is becoming a must with Americans.

2. Attach a chest-high, sliding-door cabinet to an empty wall to store records. A kneehole desk can be castered and hinged to swing out from under the cabinet when needed.

3. If you have a "furniture" desk in the living room, but inadequate storage space, build a floor-to-ceiling record unit into a nearby corner or closet. A unit 16 inches deep and wide will hold standard drawer-type metal files. Put shelves above the files for ledgers and books.

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ks, Reds, Cornish $3.89—100. Large ite Rocks $5.45. Over 50 other breeds— horns, Heavies and crosses $1.45 to 5. Pullets $9.99. Before you buy, com- our prices. We guarantee to save money. Customer's choice of breeds vn in terrific big free catalog. Ship- ts from hatchery your section. Atlas ks, Home Office, 2651 Chouteau, St. s 3, Mo.

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r and Bucher Auctioneering College: catalog. World Famous records. 225 Schuyler, Kankakee, Illinois.

● ANNUAL MEETING

UNION ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, August 8, 1964 at the Piedmont High School, Monroe, N. C. beginning at 10 a.m. Robert W. (Bob) Scott is speaker. Approximately $700 in FREE prizes will be awarded.

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● CIVIL SERVICE TEST

This is your opportunity to prepare for Civil Service test at home. Keep your present job while training. We train you until you pass the test. Rush name, age and address for information to: ADVANCE SCHOOLS, P. O. Box 2598, Lakeland, Florida.

● FOR SALE

128 acre farm, 6 room house, brooder house, 2.45 acre tobacco allotment, 103 acres timber, natural spring lake site, Richmond County. Contact B. G. McIntyre, Box 245, Ellerbe, N. C. tel. 4360, or Charlotte 333-3731 or 525-1813.

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G&T Loans Again Hi

NRECA General Manager Clyde T. Ellis and NRECA Legislative C mittee Chairman Clark T. McWhorter appear before the Senate A culture Appropriations Subcommittee.

COMMERCIAL POWER companies—not satisfied with their success last year in convincing Congress to place restrictions on the rural electrification loan program—returned to Capitol Hill during the last week in June in an attempt to further tighten the legislative clamps on the needs of the nation's 1,000 rural electric systems.

Last year, the power companies succeeded in requiring the administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration to become involved in drawn-out negotiations with commercial electric suppliers before he could make any loan for generation and transmission facilities. This year power company spokesmen asked Congress to take additional steps in restricting G&T loans—steps which, if accepted, would mean the virtual end of the G&T program.

Specifically, Walter Bouldin, immediate past president of Edison Electric Institute, recommended in testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee June 30, that the REA administrator should not make G&T loans until the "true cost" of power from private and co-op sources is weighed. He said if differences in interest rate charges and income taxes paid were taken into account, the total cost of power would be cheaper in most cases if it were supplied by a private company rather than by the co-op's own source.

Bouldin contended that the cost of money at going commercial rates and taxes paid by power companies represents about 40 percent of any rate charged for power by the utilities.

Bouldin's allegations were challenged the following day by Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, in testimony before the same committee.

He said power company claims that they must pay five or six percent for borrowed money—as compared to two percent interest on REA loans—do not hold up. Ellis quoted from the May, 196 sue of Fortune magazine in w Donald Cook, president of Ar can Electric Power Company vised:

"Why sell more stock than need to and pay out both dends and taxes on them, whe deducting your interest from able income, you can actuall borrowed money at about 2½ cent?"

Ellis also charged that power companies "may be e lent tax collectors, (they) ar so accomplished as taxpayers cited that the 17 power comp whose representatives had ap ed before the House subcomm this year had overcharged customers nearly $500 m from 1956-62. The NRECA ge manager also pointed to hug windfalls granted power panies by Congress in years.

Ellis said, therefore, tha only were Bouldin's charge germane to the REA admin

's consideration of G&T loan plications, but that the power mpany proposals were intended nly to prevent the approval of T loans and to put a tighter ueeze upon our member systems' wer supply and costs."

This "squeeze," Ellis said, is de-ned "to put the rural electric operatives at the mercy of com-rcial power companies from om the co-ops already buy near-40 percent of the power they tribute."

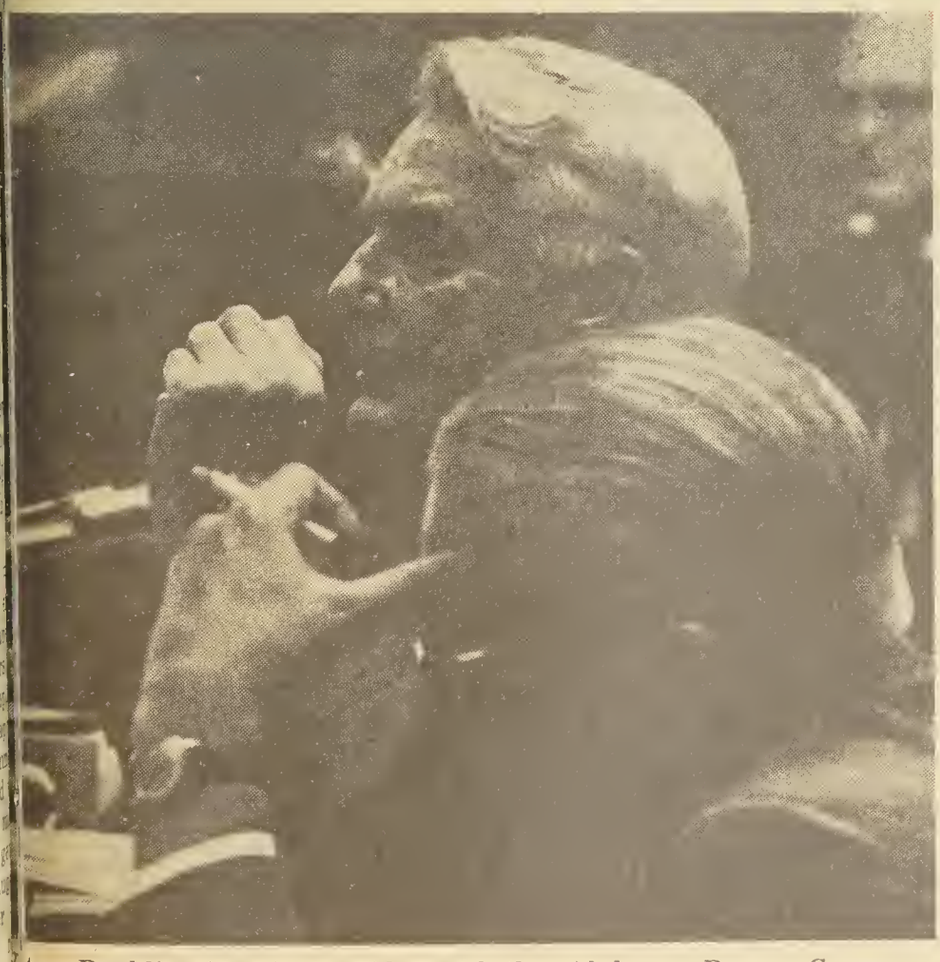
Pressure by power companies is o being put upon hydroelectric ver projects, Ellis said, citing fact that "the pipeline of such jects is almost dry" and that re is only one new start with ver in the public works bill sed this year by the House.

Another spokesman for the na-n's rural electric systems, Clark McWhorter, chairman of NRE-'s legislative committee, urged committee to vote a $370 mil-n authorization for the electric n program for fiscal 1965 and t an electric contingency fund of an additional $65 million also be provided.

This differs from the President's budget request of a $300 million authorization for REA borrowers and a $65 million joint contingency fund for the electric and telephone borrowers.

"We are convinced that the $370 million regular authorization which we have requested is the absolute minimum which will be required," McWhorter said, "and that contingency reserve fund should be provided on such a basis that there will be no question about its availability in the event it is needed for the orderly and expeditious development of the electric loan program."

He further pointed out that a joint electric and telephone contingency fund leaves in doubt the amount which will be available to either program, and could, in the event of claims upon the contingency fund by both programs, give rise to serious problems. He recommended a separate contingency fund for each program.



ter Bouldin (rear), president of the Alabama Power Company, ears with a legislative representative for the Edison Electric Insti- before Senate subcommittee to seek new restrictions on REA funds.

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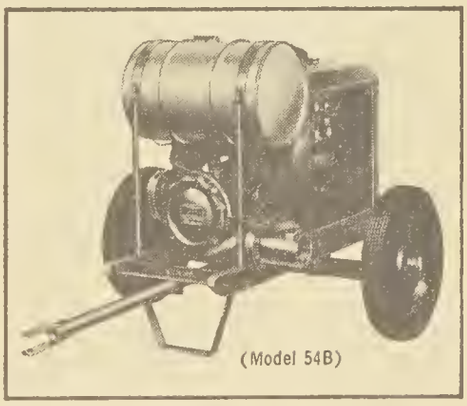
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"I hope the peanut butter and jelly sandwiches stick to his teeth."

Disappearing Friend

Then there was the shoe clerk who opened up one box after another for his woman customer until there was only one left on the shelf.

The customer remarked: "I don't really want to buy today. I was looking for a friend."

"Well," said the clerk, "I'll take down the last one if you think she's in it."

"YOU'RE worried! I already owe ten hours rental on this raft!"

Distance—A Relative Thing

A grade school teacher, in trying to get over the concept of distance, asked her pupils whether they lived close or far away from the school. She got a number of answers, but the one she liked best was the young moppet who told her, "I think I live pretty close. Every time I come home, my mother says, 'Good grief, are you home already?' "

HALE!

Above and Beyond

Sergeant: "So you're complaining of finding sand in your soup?"

Private: "Yes, sir."

Sergeant: "Did you join the army to serve your country or to complain about the food?"

Private: "I joined the army to serve my country, not to eat it."

●

Fair Play

Two small boys were playing with a wagon one day. They were each trying to ride at the same time, but there was little evident enjoyment. Finally one of the youngsters turned to the other and said, "You know, one of us could have a lot more fun if you would get off."

●

Wisecracks

...There aren't nearly enough crutches in the world for all the lame excuses.

...The happiest people are those who are too busy to notice whether they are or not.

...The people who tell you never to let little things worry you have never tried sleeping with a mosquito in the room.

...The difference between gossip and news depends on whether you tell it or hear it.

...If you've given up trying to get something open, tell a four-year-old not to touch it.

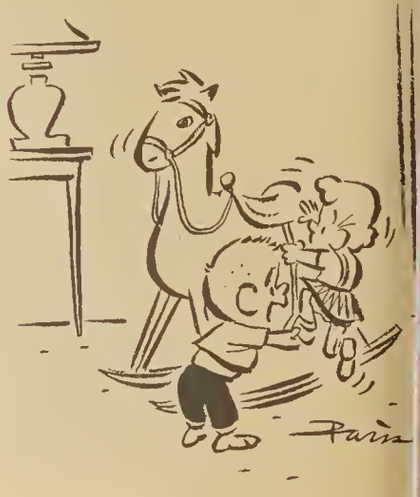
"Oh, he's fine, Mother. He w just reaching for the phone call YOU."

No Webbed Feet Or Wings

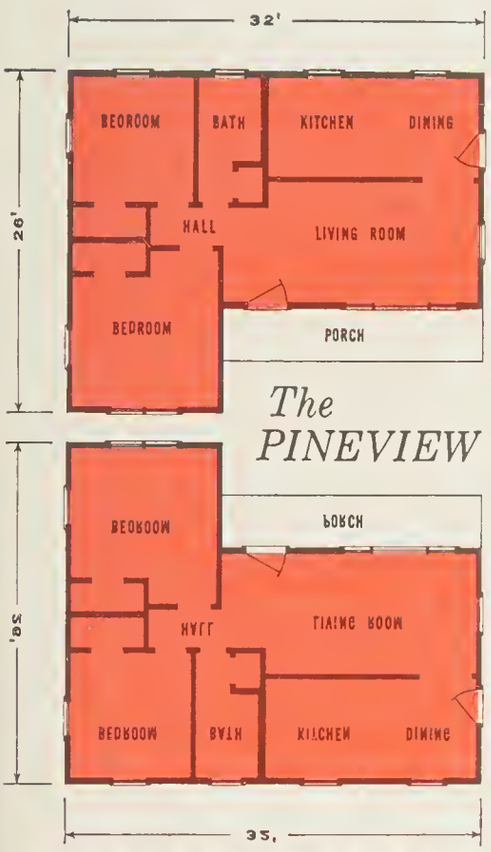
During World War II, ma non-swimmers at the Naval Tra ing Stations were required to ta swimming lessons nightly afte full day of drilling until they came qualified swimmers.

One boy was really getting where, and the chief in charge instructing him asked, "What's matter, boy? Why can't you swi Haven't you got any water North Carolina?"

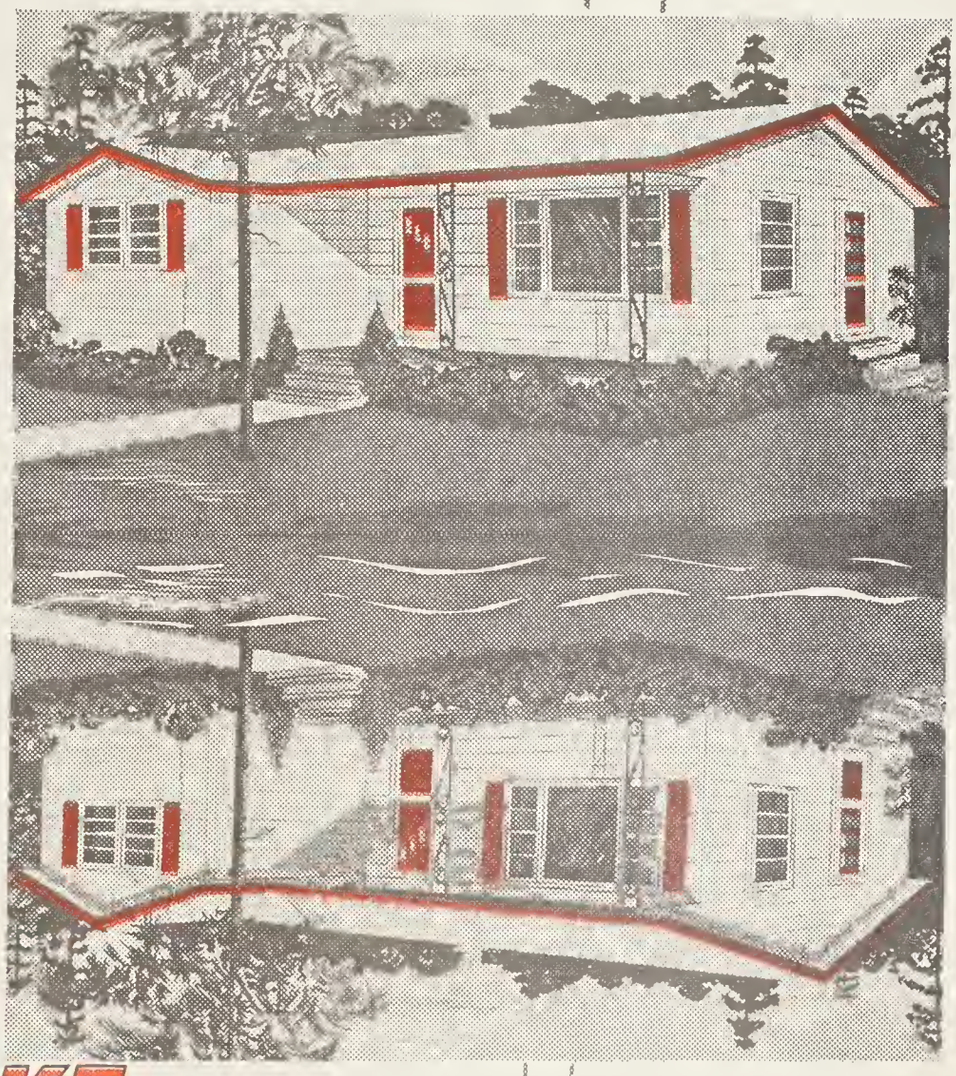
After a short blank stare, recruit replied, "Yes, Sir, chie we have air, too, but I can't fl



"Remember, now — don't let m know you're scared."



The PINEVIEW



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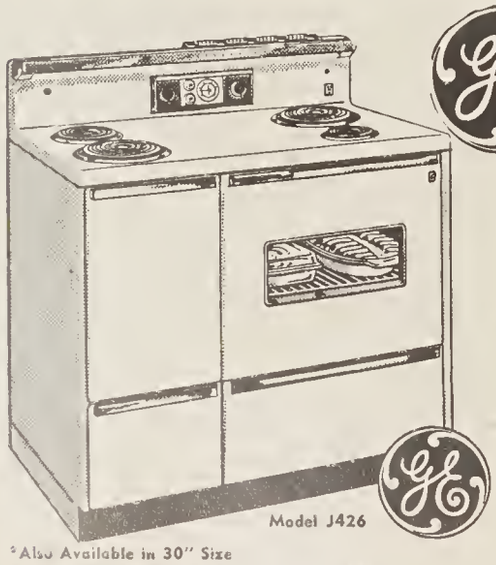

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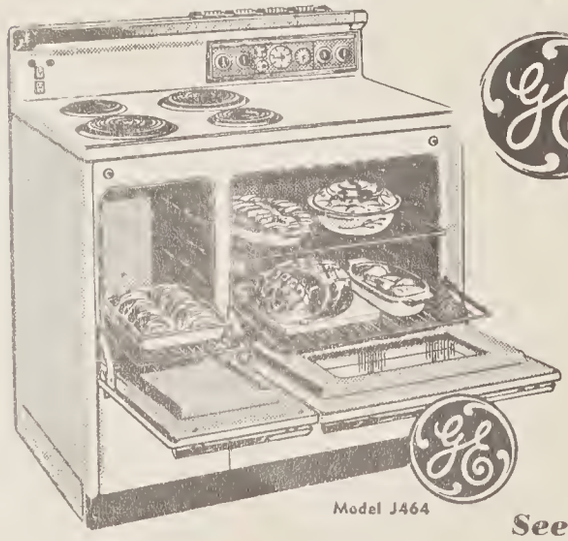

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